pare a prize of, and all the land pu

e'nnight was fent into this harbour, by the aters, a floop from the eastward, bound for hat a fnow, laden with rum and full

TERTOWN, September 16.

y commissions bearing date in the year of gu, were, by two laws of this state, to have 19th inflant, unless altered in regard to But we hear the general court, to prein the present military movements, is lve for continuing in force for a further all fuch commissions, the aforesaid file

ng.

ay fe'nnight was taken and carried into
gh, by two small boats, a brig from treland, alifax, laden with beef, butter, &c. She ny with 12 other provision vessels theuly e was taken, all bound for the above

heard last Saturday morning was occasioned rrival of a fine prize ship of 300 tons at The contents of her cargo at present un.

W P O R T, September 16.

of August, capt. Nathan Bull of this place, deon Coggeshall of Middletown, with 12 cans, made their escape fram Italifax in in which they came round Cape Sable, croiled indy, and arrived at Beverley on the 14th from whence capt. Buli was brought to l'last Wednesday, in a very low state of thom, and Mr. Coggeshall, we learn that eft without one ship of war; that the aide n raile there would amount to but 1500 little before they came away a number of rived from Fngland, which brought out cattle; but 93 of which lived through the

from gen. Thompson, dated Aug. 5, Que, it appears, that he and our men, who have captivity, were about to be fent to gen. landed in the states they belong to. tely arrived at Dartmouth from Hispanion irmation of a war between Spain and Por-

those miserably thin.

d at Dartmouth last Thursday, in seven rance, by whom we learn, that American very free trade there, and that the French or a declaration of independence from this en they were determined to strike some a.

by the above veffel, that the carpenters y engaged in the ship yards, she could not le hand to do one day's work on her; that om the most hon, the general congress, ench court; and that letters for the conim came in this vessel, which were difard last Friday morning.

R T F O R D, September 16.

eman from Albany, fince our last, we are at gen. Schuyler had received intelligence om gen. Gates at Ticonderoga, that a heabeen heard at that place, which continued, termissions, for several days, supposed to be Arnold, at the head of the American feet n, and a party of the enemy; but as no een made to the general when the express no further particulars have as yet been our

W - L O N D O N, September 13.

returned here from a cruife the armed , capt. Robert Kiles, belonging to the necticut, and brought in with him the d from Barbados to Halifax; her cargo hogsheads of rum, and & ditto of sugar. ays ago capt. Niles took the ship Hope, burthen 270 tons, bound from St. Vinon; her cargo confifts of 257 hogheads'ef nelicons of rum, tome melatles, cocoa and nay be daily expected into some port.

ADELPHIA, September 24.

NGRESS, September 16, 1776. That eighty-eight battalions be enlifted as ble, to serve during the present war, and e furnish their respective quotas in the solrtion, viz. Hampshire chusetts-Bay

-Island cticut York Jerfey ylvania are land nia --Carolina -Carolina gia -

nty dollars be given as a bounty to each ioned officer and private foldier, who fail e during the present war, unless sooner diongreis

gress make provision for granting lands in g proportions to the officers and folders engage in the fervice, and cantinue thereia of the war, or until discharged by congres, presentatives of such officers and soldiers as by the enemy; fuch lands to be provided

ocure such land, the said expence shall be me by the States in the Tame proportions pences of the war, viz. a colonel - - 500 acros
a lieutenant-colonel 450 dit 0
a major - - - 400 dit 0 a captain - - 300 ditto distonant a lieutenant - - 200 ditto distonant an enfign - - 150 ditto distonantificued officer and foldier 1 30 2015.

d States, and whatever expence shall be ne-

That the appointment of all officers and filling up vacancies (except general officers) be left to the governaments of the feveral states, and that every state provide arm, cloathing, and every necessary for its quota of troops, according to the toregoing estimate; the expence of the cloathing to be deducted from the pay of the foldiers, as usual.

That all officers be commissioned by congress.

That it be recommended to the several states, that they take the most speedy and effectual methods for enhiting their feveral q. o.as. That the money to be given for bounties be paid by the paymaster in the department where the soldier shall enlist.

That each foldier shall receive pay and subsistence, from the time of their enlistment.

September 18, 1776.
Refolved, That if rations be received by the officers or privates in the continental army in money, they be or paid at the rate of eight ninetieth parts of a dollar per

That the bounty and grants of land, offered by congress by a resolution of the 16th instant, as an encouragement to the officers and foldiers to engage to ferve in the army of the United States during the war, shall extend to all who are ore shall be enlisted for that term, the bounty of ten dollars, which any of the foldiers have received from the continent on account of a former enlithment, to be reckoned in part payment of the twenty dollars offered by faid retolution.

That no officer in the continental army is allowed to held more than one commission, or to receive pay but in one capacity.

September 19, 1776. That the adjutants of regiments in the intinental

That the adjutants of agent army be allowed the pay and rations army be allowed the pay and rations. have the rank of first lieutenants. In order to prevent the officers and foldiers, who shall

be entitled to the lands hereafter to be granted by the resolution of congress of the 16th, from disposing of the same during the war,
Refelved, 1 hat this congress will not grant lands to

any person or persons claiming under the assignment of an officer or folder,

By order of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, president.

Extract of a letter from bead-quarters, Sept. 21, 1776.

" Last night a fire broke out in New-York, and confumed all that part of the city near forth River. The enemy continue quiet, and to are githening our lines."

Extrad of a letter from Branfwick, dated Sunday morning,

balf past four o'clock. " Two accounts from New-York confirm, that al-

most all Broadway was burnt on Friday night, how or by whom set on fire is unknown, as we have no particulars. The old English and Lutheran churches are both burnt, and so down to White-hali."

Extract of a letter from camp, at Mount-Mifflin, Settember 15, 1776.

"We are lying here, hourly expecting to be engaged with the enemy; there has been several skirhonour, 1800 of our an attacked nearly the fame number; they had he the advantage of us by the number of field-pieces uses, had, however we beat them eff with small loss on our fide; our greatest loss is a valuable man, a colonel from New England, a captain, and a few privates; it is not known yet what the other fide loft, but you may reasonably think it must be much more than our's, as they were obliged to leave us the held, and three fine field-pieces; our camp is within fight of the field of action, and nearly within cannon ther, our turn certainly will be next, as a great number of troops landed last night within four miles of us. No doubt you are greatly alarmed at New York being in possession of the enemy, but depend upon it, it will not turn out to their advantage; we are in general in pretty good health and high spirits."

A pilet boat, mounting one two pounder and a fewfwivels, fitted out at Baltimore in Maryland, is just returned from a civile, having taken two large fugar fhips, one of which is fafe arrived:

- To the Printers of the Pennsylvania Journal.

I AM deeply affected to find the reluctance with which many of our principal people receive the plan of a fingle legislature. I confess I never was fully in the measure myself; but distrusting my own judgment in a matter I presumed others had better considered, I was ntented to wait till some trial of the expedient would prove whether it was an improvement of not. I now te the very experiment will be milchievous, if not

he science of government is undoubtedly as sublime and intricate as any subject the human mind can employ its thoughts upon. To conduct the affairs of a community in a safe and successful was requires all the wislom of the most learned and experienced members of the safe, as well as the wigilance are particular attention of the safe, as well as the wigilance are particular attention of the safe, as well as the wigilance are particular attention of the peculiar deputies of the whole people. It is for this cause a compound form of government has generally had the esogums of the best writers, from Thucycldes down to the present day. But a more particular reason, it his. The body of the people in the country are farmers, men of a moderate education, the country are farmers, men of a moderate education, polleded of common fense, and sew of them much read is the historical for politics, even of their own, not to mention other tass, from whose rises, revolutions, and declensions, the great landmarks of legislation and government are taken. To prevent their being burthened with taxes, to furnish livings for holls of placemen and pensioners, which a government of great men would foon saddle them with, a proper number of guardians from their own class is indispensably necessary, and to this body the wisdom of ages has committed the control of the con ted the care of the people's purse-strings. Now, though these common farmers are more interested and inclined to keep off unnecessary taxes, than the learned and great men, who might more probably enjoy a feeling of them, yet in matters where all are alike concerned, the wildom and forefight of perions, who have a long acquaintance with the history and manners of mankind, the interest prejudices, views and connections of our own court, en, and all others we may or should be allied with the first without a doubt be extremely interesting to continuity.

The affairs if a large state are many and important.

The laws ordinances and regulations sught to be

The laws, ordinances, and regulations ought to be

grounded on the stable principles of natural and politic law, and as well as possible adapted to the habits and innocent prepoficitions of the people. Regularity and a good discipline should be aimed at in every station and fituation of life, but how few are there to be found capable of bringing large bodies of men into a decorous mode of behaviour towards each other. Men. busied with the common concerns of rural or mercantile life can hardly find leifure to acquaint themselves with all the requisites which render men judges of the expedience or danger of every article propoted to form a code of laws. Nothing can more embarrais a people, a code of laws. Nothing can more embarrais a people, nothing can render them more litigious and unhappy, than an incoherent, implicate and dicordant system of juriforudence. The best tempty of farmers, merchants and mechanics (considered to the task of framing regular digest.

Some answer to this, Can we not put the wise and learned man into the house of allembly, as well as into a legislative council? And shall we not have all the be-

a legislative council? And shall we not have all the benefits of his great talents in the one case that we should in the other? I answer, by no means. The legislature, in which there may probably be one hundred members, will, at a moderate estimate, contain ten to sisteen such men as would be chosen counsellors; a few hands become pleaders, speakers, or managers, in legislative as well as judiciary courts, and though fourteen of the highest supposed number might easily penetrate the scheme of the speaker, yet it might, (and probably too often falls out) that having much credit in the house, and a perfect knack at applying himself to thon, pre-judice, and interest, he might carry an hestion he pleased, of which none but his equals had a tolerable comprehension; whereas were the great mangler of tropes, figures, and diffimilar parallels, to throw out his rhetoric in the small company, he would be heard with distaste and answered with contempt.

The people at large, as well as those who are, and ever ought to be, the guindlans of their purses, are generally honest. All polymeters as a factive integrity to flebeians. i. e. common om to fenators, men better educated in the general particular history of mankind. Another important consideration in favour of a large state of the second country and in a legislative council is, that the honest countryman, in his deliberations, is always guided by what appears RIGHT to him, never weighing fo critically the probable confequences of any proposed measure. The contemplating and well informed reviser of laws may allow it to the contemplating and well informed reviser of laws may allow it to to the contemplating and well instructed body of men is as necessary to pass

laws as another fet of men learned in them, is to explain and apply them; for if there be a great want of learning in their compilation, all the learning in the world will be nonplused to make them speak the same language throughout, in defect of which, instead of being a saje castle, they will become a pitfall and a inare.

A legislative council, behaving as may rationally be expected, will command the respect of the people, give a firmness to the government; and what is of some importance, avoid suspicious innovation and deviation from the mode that has long pleafed mankind, that now pleafes all our fifter states, and has so many powerful partizans among ourselves, that in no her question upon the proposed form are the frien of iree and equal government fo much divided.

I conclude with observing that, in the few hints I have hastily thrown out, I have candidly suggested what I think important to the public. I wish for nothing but a cool confideration of the merits of the cause. If I am right I wish my country may be benefited by the publication of my lentiments; if wrong, I hope the other fide of the question will be set in troll a land strong a light that I may have the pleasure would nowledging myself a convert to the better of the land of the la

Magnus amicus Socrates, magnus amicus Plato. Major vero veritas.

ANNAPOLIS, OCTOBER 3. :

Extract of a letter, dated at Head Quarters, September We are now encamped between York and King's-

Bridge, on very advantageous heights, and have formed our lines from the North-river to a creek, that makes out of East-river, running up to King's Bridge. Soon after we came to New-York, there was a council held by the general officers, and the question was put, whether New-York was tenable against the king's forces; it was carried in the negative. Three days ago the whole of our troops evacuated New-Yor and the day before yesterday the king's troops land about three miles below this, where there were two brigades stationed, who abandoned their posts with precipitation.

Yesterday morning the regulars came within half a mile of our lines, and made a stand; a few of our fcouts, who, were out, attacked, and drove them off; in two hours after about 2,000 of them returned; gen. Beall for hit three companies of rifle-men, under the command major Mantz, who attacked them; immediately gen. Washington relasorced, with the remainder of our brigade, together with col. Weedon's regiment from Virginia, major Price's three independent companies, and one regiment of Rhode-Islanders—never did troops go to the field with greater cheerfulness and alacrity—when there began a heavy fire on both sides; it continued about one hour, when our brave fouthern troops dislodged them from their posts; the enemy rallied; and our men beat them the second time; they railed again, our troops drove them the third time, and were rushing on the but the enemy had got on an eminence, and our troops were ordered to retreat, the general confidering there might be a large number of the enemy behind the hill concealed, which was the case-- we were informed by a prisoner, that our men took, there were about 8 or 10,000 concenled.

From the number of the enemy that I saw lay on the field dead and wounded, I think their loss must be three or four times ours. I have not yet been able to get a full account or our loss, only of our brigade, which is as follows---capt. Lowe wounded through both his thighs, twelve privates wounded and three milling----major Leech, of col. Weedon's regiment, received three balls through his belly; more is the pity, for never was a braver hero; he stood the field with the greatest bravery till the third shot, when he was obliged to fall; he appears to be in good spirits; the doctors are of opinion he will recover---col- Knolton from Boston killed in the field, who diftinguished himself at Buncker's-hitl, as.

well as in this engagement; he will be interred to day with all the honours of war .-- I tom our present fitter by tion, it is firmly my opinion we shall give them a got

teel drubbing, in case the Yankeys will fight with a much spirit as the southern troops.

As near as I can collect, our loss, killed, wounded, and taken, amounts to sity men. We expect every hour when the general engagement will come on and if we prove successful, the campaign will be settled for this present year. this present year.

Gen. Washington gave great applause to our Mary-land troops, for their gallant behaviour westerday.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1776.

4 By a lift of prisoners taken on Long-Hand, and fent up by gen. Howe to gen. Washington, it opears, that of the Maryland troops, there are one pitain, eight lieutenants, and two anothers in the enemies possible lieutenants. eight lieutenants, and two enfigns, in the enemies pos-fession, to wit. Capt. Daniel Rowie, wounded; lieu-tenants William: Steret, William kidgely, Hatch Dent, Walter Muse. Samuel Wright, Joseph Butler, wound-ed, Edward Praul, I dward de Courcy; ensigns James. Fernandes, William Courts

" Congress have taken measures for the redemption of the prisoners taken on Long-Island, and it is expected that an exchange will take place in a few weeks."

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, Od. 2, 1776.

T O R I E S, who broke gaol at Frederick-Town, on the night of the 23d of September, 1776.

AARON VERDUE, an Englishman, about fix feet high, a very strong well made man, ruddy complexion, has short brown curled hair, had on an old brown broad-cloth coat and jacket, a pair of leather breeches, stockings, shoes, and an old list.

ALEXANDER M'CRAW, a Scotchman, a well made man, about five feet nine inches high, had on a coarse hunting shirt and leather breeches, a pair of striped trousers, and pale blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes and Scotch bonnet.

KENNITH STEWART, a Scotchman, well made, about five feet nine inches high, wears a long hunting fhirt with pockets in the fides of it, a pair of leather breeches, white stockings, a brown furtout coat, and Scotch bonnet.

ROBERTSON YORK, a Pennsylvanian, pretends to have some knowledge in physic, about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made man, red hair curled in his neck, remarkable large lips and bad teeth, is a very chattering fellow; had on a short brown coat, mixed coloured cloth jacket and leather breeches, shoes

and stockings.
ROBERT TURNER, an Englishman, about five feet eleven inches high, well made strong man, short brown hair, had on a light coloured surtout coat made in the quaker manner, a country cloth close brown coat, blue cloth jacket pieced in the back with pale blue cloth, a pair of gray cloth and a pair of fustian breeches, several pair of ribbed yarn stockings, shoes and hat.

THOMAS BRAWFORD, an Inglishman, about five feet fix inches high, a slim made man, and very pale countenance, short black hair, an old gray cloth goat, striped cotton jacket, leather breeches, worsted

flockings, floes and hat.

STEPHEN SYSNE Penn Lanian, five feet five inches high, a well proper inches high a dimple in his chin, flort dark in his chin, flort dark in his chin, flort and a pair of trought flores floor and large hat trousers, stockings, shoes, and large hat.

Whoever takes up and-fecures the above persons, so that they may be brought back to their place of con-finement, shall have at the rate of eight dollars for each or fifty-fix dollars for all of them.

R. RIDGELY, clk,

CONVENTION:

September 13, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the restrictions laid on the price of falt by the resolve of Covernon of the oth of July last, and the said resolve, the said resolve, that no future line on the said resolves. be made by this or a future Conven-

tion, or by any committees of observation of this state, in the price of any falt that may be imported into this state on or before the first day of May next, any thing in the faid or any other resolve to the contrary notwithstanding.

Extract from the minutes, G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY.

September 17, 1770.

THE Council of Safety want immediately to charter several vessels to load for the foreign West-Indies. Any persons having vessels to hire, may know the terms, by applying to the Council at Annapolis.

By order, R. RIDGELY, clk.